

KHEYFETS, Ye.M.; BUTKOV, N.A., red.; KIRZHNER, TS.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Present-day methods of obtaining toluene from petroleum]  
Sovremennye metody poluchenija toluola iz nefti. Moskva,

Gostoptekhizdat, 1948. 55 p.

(Petroleum products) (Toluene)

(MIRA 12:10)

KIEYFETS, Ye. M., KARZHEV, V. I.; and OROCHKO, D. I.

"Catalytic Aromatization of Gasolines", Transactions of the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Liquid Fuel and Gas, Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1950, volume II.

KHEFETS, YE. M.

Novye metody opredeleniya khimicheskogo sostava topliv i masel. Moskva,  
Gostoptekhizdat, 1950. 63 p. diagrs.

Bibliography: p. 62-647.

New methods of determining the chemical compound of fuel and oils.

DLC: TP691.K5

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library  
of Congress, 1953.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722010012-6

KHEYFETS. Ye.M.

1505. PRODUCTION OF SAMPLES AND SUBSTANTIAL COMPARATIVE CHEMISTRIES

Khafizov, F.M. and Litovchenko, E.P. (now, May 27, 1967) American

Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Materials and Technologies (Moscow), 1959, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 1-10. A method for the synthesis of artificial riboflavin from 3,4-dihydro-2H-1,4-dihydro-4,6-dihydro-4,6-dihydro-4,6-dihydro-

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722010012-6"

selection of artificial initiators for the production of synthetic ceresine with good dielectric properties. The best was initiator 701, added at 115°C to the molten ceresine in the proportion of 0.005 to 0.2%.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Treatment of natural gases and petroleum. Motor fuels. Lubricants, I-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5554

Author: Kheyfets, Ye. M., Milovidova, N. V., Borukhova, M. S., Rapoport, I. B.

Institution: None

Title: Investigation of the Products of Synthesis from CO and H<sub>2</sub> Over Iron Catalysts

Original Publication: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliva, 1956, No 5, 8-17

Abstract: Description of the results of an investigation of the products of synthesis from CO and H<sub>2</sub> over a Fe-Cu catalyst activated with borax APPROVED FOR RELEASE 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722010012-6 and over a Fe catalyst activated with potash (K-2). Syntheses over K-1 and K-2 were conducted, respectively, at a pressure of 10 and 30 atmospheres, at temperatures of 200-250° and ~300°, space velocity of ~80 hour<sup>-1</sup> and ~1,000 hour<sup>-1</sup>, in a pilot-plant and in a semi-production scale unit, with reactors of different holding

Card 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application -- Treatment of natural gases and petroleum. Motor fuels. Lubricants, I-13

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 2, 1957, 5554

Abstract: capacity. It was found that the products obtained on synthesis over an iron base catalyst consist essentially of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons (H) of paraffin series, and oxygen-containing (OC) compounds, the saturated H being mostly of normal structure. The iso-compounds show little branching and contain, on the average, 1-1.5 branchings per molecule. Among the unsaturated H predominate trans-isomers and alpha-olefins. OC obtained in the synthesis over K-1 consist essentially of alcohols, those obtained over K-2 -- of ethers and alcohols. It is proposed to make provisions, in the system of processing of the products of synthesis from CO and H<sub>2</sub>, for a separation of the alcohols and utilization of unsaturated H for the prepa-

KHEYFETS, Ye. M.

65-1-10/14

AUTHORS:

Kheyfets, Ye. M., Lipovskaya, K. S., Il'in, B. I., and Mukhina, A. V.

TITLE:

Synthetic Ceresine, its Properties and Uses. (Sinteticheskiy tserezin yego svoystva i primeneniye).

PERIODICAL:

Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, No. 1, pp. 52-57. (USSR).

ABSTRACT:

During the catalytic hydrogenation of carbon monoxide, products are obtained which contain mainly paraffin hydrocarbons e.g. methane, and also high-molecular hard paraffins (Refs. 1-3). The fraction of synthetic hydrocarbons, boiling above 450°C, is called ceresine. This compound is obtained by synthesizing it over a cobalt-thorium catalyst. It consists mainly of n-paraffin hydrocarbons with a small amount of mixtures of oxygen-containing compounds (about 5%). Synthetic ceresine does not contain naphthenic or aromatic hydrocarbons but asphaltenes, resinous and sulphur containing compounds which are characteristic for high-molecular products obtained from crude oil. Industrial ceresine has a molecular weight of about 900, but hydrocarbons with a molecular weight up to 23,000 have been prepared

Card 1/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA RDP86-00513R000722010012

Card 2/4

Synthetic Ceresine, its Properties and Uses.

65-1-10/14

under laboratory conditions, by using different catalysts (Ref. 4). The synthetic ceresine is dark brown in colour. The colour is due to admixtures, which can be separated by an absorption process, using bleaching earths, or by treating it with sulphuric acid. Data in Table 1 show that a small change in the molecular weight of synthetic ceresine causes a sharp increase in the density and the viscosity of the material. At 20°C the density varies between 0.91 - 0.92 and the viscosity between 105°C - 110°C varies between 2.80 - 6.20 centistokes. Experiments show that at low concentrations (up to 1%) synthetic ceresine samples, when heating them to a temperature between 600°C - 700°C, can be dissolved in benzene, carbon tetrachloride, toluene, xylene and in synthol fractions (boiling between 80°C - 300°C). The diagram in Fig. 1 shows the relationship between the melting point, the molecular weight and the number of carbon atoms in the molecule of a number of n-hydrocarbons. The hardness of synthetic ceresine can be increased by distilling the fraction boiling below 450°C. When synthetic ceresine is added to very soft natural ceresine

Synthetic Ceresine, its Properties and Uses.

65-1-10/14

The frost-resisting and anti-corrosive properties of the compound were investigated by NII and VIAM. Synthetic ceresine is used in the form of its alloys in various branches of industry, e.g. in the textile industry, in the paper, timber and leather industries. There are 7 Tables, 1 Figure and 7 References: 4 Russian, 3 German.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 4/4

AUTHORS: SOV/65-58-9-10/16  
Kheyfets, Ye. M; Milovidova, N. V. Zel'vanskaya, Ye. B;  
Il'in, B. I; Yudakova, R. N; Rapoport, I. B.

TITLE: The Preparation of Detergents From Olefins. (Poluchenije  
moyushchikh veshchestv iz olefinov)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i Tekhnologiya Topliv i Masel, 1958, Nr 9,  
pp 48 - 54, (USSR)

ABSTRACT: C<sub>8</sub> - C<sub>18</sub> olefins are used as raw materials in the preparation of secondary alkyl sulphates. These compounds are marketed in the West under the trade name "Teepol". More raw materials become available when C<sub>5</sub> - C<sub>8</sub> unsaturated hydrocarbons are utilized. The latter are obtained in considerable quantities during the Fischer-Tropsch process and during the cracking of paraffin. These olefins can be polymerised to di- and trimers over Mo-and Ni-catalysts. Preliminary investigations confirmed literature data on the possibility of preparing olefins boiling between 150° - 300°C by dehydrogenation of paraffins boiling within the same limits. Thus it was possible to use paraffin obtained during the carbamide deparaffination of diesel oil for the preparation of "Teepols". Olefins obtained in this way occur in a mixture with saturated paraffins and are treated with sulphuric acid.

Card 1/4

The Preparation of Detergents From Olefins. SOV/65-58-9-10/16

During this process dialkyl sulphates and polymerised olefins are formed (Ref.18). The yield and quality of the products is influenced by the concentration of  $H_2SO_4$ , by the molar ratio  $H_2SO_4$ -olefins, the temperature and length of the reaction, by the conditions of mixing the raw material and the reagents, and by the conditions of neutralisation and hydrolysis. This method was used for the preparation of detergents from different starting materials containing varying amounts of unsaturated hydrocarbons. Synthesis gas, cracked paraffin and dehydrogenated paraffins were used as starting materials. Their content in unsaturated hydrocarbons varied between 7 and 68% (Table 1). Process conditions were such that minimal side reactions of polymerisation and formation of dialkyl sulphates were achieved. These products were sulphonated in a glass apparatus (Fig.1), and contacted with  $H_2SO_4$  for 20 - 70 seconds. The reaction products were neutralised with a 35% solution of NaOH and the formed dialkyl sulphates hydrolysed for two hours at 70°. The unreacted hydrocarbons and formed polymers were separated from the aqueous alkyl sulphate solution by settling and extraction. They were treated with

Card 2/4

The Preparation of Detergents From Olefins. SOV/65-58-9-10/16

$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  and concentrated over a water bath. The final product, depending on the concentration of the active substance, appeared as a powder (containing about 20% of active substance) or as a paste (approximately 50% of active substance). Aqueous alkyl sulphate solutions of given concentration were also prepared (Ref.10). Results of tests carried out on the sulphonation of narrow fractions containing mainly  $\text{C}_{10}$ ,  $\text{C}_{12}$ ,  $\text{C}_{13}$  and  $\text{C}_{15}\text{-C}_{17}$  fractions are tabulated (Table 2). Table 3: data on the preparation of detergents from olefins contained in the  $180^\circ - 320^\circ\text{C}$  fraction made by synthesising the same over Fe-Cu catalyst. The largest rate of conversion was achieved when the molar ration of  $\text{C}_{n}\text{H}_{2n} - \text{H}_2\text{SO}_4 = 1:2$ . Sulphonation experiments on various raw materials (Table 4) proved that the depth of conversion in one operation amounted to 73 - 81%. The remaining 19 - 27% of olefins can be used for a second sulphonation operation. Further experiments were carried out on the  $180 - 320^\circ\text{C}$  fractions containing 32% olefins in order to separate the excess  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  and re-use of the same in the cycle. According to the conclusions of A. Yu. Rabinovich and M. S. Tulin of the Moscow Branch of VNIIZh

Card 3/4

The Preparation of Detergents From Olefins. SOV/65-58-9-10/16

the prepared detergents showed good surface-active properties. The most satisfactory results were obtained with solutions prepared from narrow fractions containing mostly C<sub>12</sub> and C<sub>15</sub> - C<sub>17</sub> hydrocarbons and from the 230 - 320° fraction. The detergent action of aqueous solutions can be further improved by the addition of carboxymethyl-cellulose. There are 4 Tables, 1 Figure and 19 References: 5 English, 1 French and 13 Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: VNII NP

1. Detergents--Preparation
2. Detergents--Materials
3. Ethylenes--Polymerization
4. Methanes--Fractionation

Card 4/4

KHEYFETS, Y.E.M.

THE ZEPHYRUS

卷之三

Конференция по развитию предпринимательства в Тарту. Тарту, 1993.

*Industrial Organization*, 7, 1965, pp. 1-12; and *Journal of Political Economy*, 73, 1965, pp. 1-12.

**Sponsoring Agency:** Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Institute of Geography, Moscow, 1960. 202 p. (Series: *Naukove trudy v estestvennoi geografii*, No. 10) (Series: *Naukove protsessy prirodnykh pochv*, No. 1) (Series: *Geografiya i priroda Sibiri*, No. 1). All rights reserved. 2,000 copies printed.

Biblioteka oddejala... - 1960. - Sovjet po Leningradu prebrodila 1000 knjig, letos.

**REINHOLD, S.I.**, *Willowbrook, Academician*; **REINHOLD, M.A.**, *Laverton, J.W.*  
**REINHOLD, V.I.**, *Melksham, Academician*; **REINHOLD, M.A.**, *Laverton, J.W.*  
**REINHOLD, W.H.**, *Woolwich, Academician*; **REINHOLD, M.A.**, *Laverton, J.W.*  
**REINHOLD, W.H.**, *Woolwich, Academician*; **REINHOLD, M.A.**, *Laverton, J.W.*

**S. D. Babbitt**, Corresponding Member; **L. V. Pustynnikov**, Corresponding Member; **A. N. Mironov**, **V. G. Klimov**, Corresponding Member; **M. I. Tsvetkov**, Corresponding Member; **A. M. Sharapov**, **A. N. Popov**, Corresponding Member; **A. S. Bortovskiy**, Academician; **I. A. Drabot**, Deputy Chairman, Academy of Building and Architecture.

**MEMPHIS:** A. D. Probst, Professor; Mr. George M. Bush, Associate Professor; A. D. Gubler, Member, Geophysical Sciences; Mr. A. L. Johnson, Professor; F. A. Kortner, Professor, Geophysical Sciences; Prof. J. W. McElroy, Professor; G. L. Quigley, Candidate, Professor.

**Editor-in-Chief**, and **Ed.** and **Ed.** **Medical Editor**, **Associate Medical Editors**, **Editor** of **Biological and Microbiological** **Sections**; **Editor** of **Public Welfare**; **E. L. Tait**, **Editor** of **Section of Economic Sciences**; **Editorial** **Chairman**, **State Committee on Chemical Control**; **Chairman** or **Wards**, **V.A. Frazee**, **Deputy**

**W.C. BREWER:** Author; M. & P. Publishing House; Allendale Woods; and  
**V.C. BREWER:** Author; M. & P. Publishing House; Allendale Woods; Rock, Me.

**OUTLINE:** This volume is one of a series of 12  
connected with the industrial development of chemical engineers and economic planning  
in Russia.

CONFERENCE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE  
CONTRABAND TRADE IN EASTERN SIBERIA.  
CONFERENCE HELD AT KAMCHATKA IN AUGUST 1926.  
THE VOLUME CONTAINS REPORTS PRESENTED AT THE MEETING OF THE CHEMICAL SECTION OF THE AUTOMOBILE TRADE CONFERENCE ON THE  
DEVELOPMENT OF THE AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF THE CONTRABAND TRADE IN EASTERN SIBERIA.

The "Proceedings," "Abstracts," and the text of resolutions taken by the Chemical Societies of the United States and Canada, during the year 1906, will be summarized in this column.

**INDIA**, Maharashtra State Textile Institute, Mumbai, and Z.T.D. Nagpur, Maharashtra State Textile Institute, Nagpur; Textile Institutes in Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Assam; and the All-India Institute of Textile Technology, Tiruchirappalli.

Dr. A.D. Corresponding Member, at DSB, Institut organisch-physikalische  
F. K. H. Zillertalstrasse 45 Berlin (Institut für Organische Chemie, Universität  
Berlin, Assoziiertes Institut)

Chemical Sciences, Institute of Organic Chemistry and Technology, Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic, Prague, Czech Republic; and M. A. Kovalchuk, A. V. Tobolsky Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Kiev, Ukraine.

**Dr. B. [Candidate of Technical Sciences] Prospects for  
Developments of Organic Chemistry [Candidate of Chemical Sciences] "Mainly" as USSR. Prospects for  
Developments of the Symbols of Medicinal Preparation Compounds**

72  
Soviet Union, Institute of Chemical Technology, Moscow, USSR.

U.S. EMISSION AGENT FOR EXOTERIC AND HETERO-METAL OXIDE  
Report [Professor] WILHELM (All-Union Scientific Research Institute  
in Processing of Petroleum)

Technical Products and Tools

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000722010012-6"

S/081/62/000/005/086/112  
B162/B101

11.9700

AUTHORS: Fal'kovskaya, A. A., Vavul, A. Ya., Kheyfets, Ye. M.,  
Rapoport, I. B., Listov, V. A., Petyakina, Ye. I.

TITLE: Efficiency of some molybdenum and organosulfur compounds as  
antiwear additives to lubricating materials

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 530,  
abstract 5M224 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslам i toplivam".  
M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 71-79)

TEXT: It is shown that the additive B-15/30 (V-15/30), containing a complex compound of Mo, greatly improves the antiwear properties of mineral and synthetic lubricating materials; its action is particularly effective when used jointly with organic compounds containing S, Cl, and other elements. A disadvantage of the additive is its unsatisfactory thermal stability in certain high-temperature lubricating materials. The Mo-organic additive E-15/1 (B-15/1) can be used for preliminary application of antifriction noncorroding films on friction surfaces; in this case, the

Card 1/2

✓B

Z/011/62/019/004/008/008  
E073/E335

AUTHORS: Khayfets, Ye.N., Rapaport, B.M. et al.

TITLE: Development of the carbamide method of separation of oxygen-containing substances into compounds with a normal and with isostructure.

PERIODICAL: Chemie a chemická technologie; Přehled technické a hospodařské literatury, v. 19, no. 4, 1962, 175, abstract Ch 62-2391 (Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masek, no. 1, 1962, 60 - 64)

TEXT: In the same way as for hydrocarbons, the formation of carbamide complexes can be applied to the separation of normal and isomeric alcohols. The conditions were determined under which it was possible to separate similarly normal and isomeric higher alcohols which, in the given case, were prepared from H<sub>2</sub> and CO. Carbamide was applied in the solid form and as an aqueous solution and in methanol. The factors influencing the yield of products were investigated. 2 diagrams, 2 tables, 10 references.

[Abstracter's note: this is a complete translation.] ✓  
Card 1/1

KHEYFETS, Ye.M.; MILOVIDOVA, N.V.; RAPOPORT, I.B.; YUDAKOVA, R.N.;  
ZEL'VYANSKAYA, Ye.B.

Synthesis of secondary alcohols and their esters from olefins.  
Neftekhimia 2 no.1:91-99 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke  
nefti i gaza i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.  
(Alcohols) (Esters) (Olefins)

KHEYFETS, Ye.M.; MILOVIDOVA, N.V.; YUDAKOVA, R.N.; ZEL'VYANSKAYA, Ye.  
B.; RAPOPORT, I.B.

Obtaining detergents (secondary alkyl sulfates) from olefins.  
Trudy VNII NP no. 9:81-94 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

Rapoport, B.M. [deceased]; KHEYFETS, Ye.M.; LENTSNER, E.S.; CHERNYAK, S.M.; RAPCPORT, I.B.

Separating oxygen-containing compounds from their mixtures with hydrocarbons. Trudy VNII NP no. 9:197-213 '63.  
(MIRA 17:6)

ITSIKSON, L.B.; MEDOVIKOVA, N.Ya.; KHEYFETS, Ye.M. [deceased]; RAPOPORT, I.B.

Use of type NaA synthetic zeolites in the drying of alcohols.  
Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 10 no.8:25-27 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po pererabotke  
nefti i gazov i polucheniyu iskusstvennogo zhidkogo topliva.

KHEYFETS, Ye. S.

P. 2

25(0) 25 (5) 20774-2-1578

Author: Apalkov, K.S.

Title: Successes of Soviet Electrophotography (Technical Conference on Electrophotography) A Scientific and Technical Conference on Questions of Electrophotography (Machine-equipment, Conference to propose electrophotographic standards, Conference to propose electrophotographic methods).

Periodical: Churnal nauchnyj i praktichnyj fotografi i kinematografii. 1955, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 160-152 (USSR)

**ABSTRACT:** This is an account of a scientific and technical conference on electrophotography, the first to be held in the Soviet Union and abroad, in the world. It was organized in Vilnius on December 16-19, 1955 by the Soviet Council for Standardization and Metrology, USSR (Council for Standardization, Measurement and Metrology of the Lithuanian SSR), the Guardskrat-Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR, the Guardskrat-Soviet of the Lithuanian SSR, the Lithuanian Scientific and Technical Committee of the Lithuanian SSR (State Scientific and Technical Committee of the Lithuanian SSR) and the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR. The Conference was attended by 300 scientists from 12 countries. The Conference was opened by the Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lithuanian SSR, Dr. V. G. Kuznetsov, Minister of Education of the Lithuanian SSR, Dr. M. V. Kuznetsov, Director of the Institute of Electrical Engineering, I. I. Zhuravich, reviewed the state of electrophotography in the Soviet Union and abroad, and prospects for development of electrophotography in the field of scientific research in this field should be USA. He stated that research in this field should be carried out along the following lines: a) a search for new photo-active materials with high dark resistance; b) physical research into the lateral photoeffect; c) development of photoconductive detector layers; d) development of the theory of the electrophotoconductive process. K. S. Apalkov (speaking also for O.G. Popova) gave a report in which he suggested determining the light sensitivity of electrophotographic layers in COST units. K. Z. Plavins (speaking also for I. I. Zhuravich, I. I. Drujan, N. M. Perovitch, B. I. Taliakauskas and O. S. Serebrennikov) reported on some research on the sensitization of semiconductor in electrophotographic layers. He could have a report on highly sensitive electrophotographic layers and an electron photocopier device, and an electronic image and an electron latent developer.

He also described the design of an electrotransistor

for determining sensitivity by the reabsorption period of

a charge on the surface of the layer, and the circuit

of an electrophotographic copying device. An allow

the letter and than spoke on the

finished describing the letter and than spoke on the

mechanics and kinetics of the development of the latent

electrophotographic image in liquid developer.

Card 9/0

SOV/77-4-2-1518

**Successes of Soviet Electrophotography: A Scientific and Technical Conference on Questions of Electrophotography**

M.N. Vinogradov described some of the features of the cascade and liquid methods of electrophotographic development. He reported his research on the variation of light sensitivity of the electrophotographic process. After a discussion took place on methods of determining the light sensitivity of the electrophotographic layer, A.N. Chernyavskiy spoke on the prospects of developing polygraphic processes using electric and magnetic forces. O.V. Grozov (speaking also for I.I. Zhilovich, A.A. Sukly, T.A. Gordiyeva, A.S. Panina and Yu. I. Koval'yantsev) spoke on the development of electrophotographic reproducing equipment. D.S. Pashin (speaking also for I.I. Zhilovich, A.S. Bordinovich, N.M. Gal'vinskii and V.I. Shurkauskas) reported on the use of electrographic methods in recording oscilloscopes and other recording instruments. V.B. Logofetko (speaking also for V.M. Balai) spoke on the possibility of electrophotographically recording images from electron-beam tubes. L.S. Leden' (speaking also for N.I. Larkevich, T.I. Mol'ozova, L. M. Saitinukene, N.K. Myntus, I.I. Zhilovich, and E.A. Mostovskaya) gave detailed descriptions of laboratory and machine methods of producing photosemiconductive papers (zinc oxide was used). A.A. Sukly (speaking also for I.I. Zhilovich, O.V. Grozov, T.A. Gordiyeva, E.V. Fedorov and T.N. Ger) described a laboratory and industrial machine for producing photosemiconductor papers. T.I. Chishkina (speaking also for Ya.I. Ossan) reported on a method of examining electrophotographic materials using an E.C. bridge. S.I. Korotanovich (speaking also for A.I. Gilev and I.S. Silyakova) spoke on developing materials for electrophotography and semiconductors. She highlighted developments during a seminar on large, high-current methods of electrophotography, stressing that the oscillating electrode should not be placed above a layer with varying potential as this causes self-discharge. E.V. Fil'movskiy (speaking also for A.J. Golovoy, A.I. Ollipov and S. Selyayev) spoke on the practice of producing valence-pure silicon. She highlighted developments during a seminar on large, high-current methods of electrophotography, stressing that the oscillating electrode should not be placed above a layer with varying potential as this causes self-discharge. E.V. Fil'movskiy (speaking also for A.J. Golovoy, A.I. Ollipov and S. Selyayev) spoke on the practice of producing valence-pure silicon.

Yel. Kogirovskiy then gave a historical review of the development of electrographic methods in which he paid tribute to the work of the Scientific Research Institute of Electrography in Vilyayus and the Institut Poligraficheskogo Mashinostroyenia (Ural'-Polygraphic Machine-building Institute) (Moscow). Debates were then held.

Case 6/10

on methods of measuring the potential of charged photographic layers. The vibration pick-up was shown in B.I. Tikhonov's report to be not always accurate. S.G. Grankin stated that the high-frequency oscillating electrodes can be eliminated if the electrode probe above the surface is fixed and the pick-up is connected to it by a shielded cable. In the debate on Fe.I. Kurnovskiy's report it was decided that the research of Academician A.N. Terenin and R.A. Putyatevsky should be considered as the best. Terenin and R.A. Putyatevsky should be considered as the best. An electrophotographic method was the basis of all work the first to show the possibility of optical sensitivity of the internal photoconductor layer. N.M. Goldvin gave a report on the deposition of charges by a corona discharge. A.I. Khazanov and A.P. Yushkov reviewed some of the results of the use of electrographic methods in radiography. L.I. Frenkel, speaking also for I.I. Zhukovskiy, reported that Yu.A. Ziburov, Yu.A. Vlachuk, Yu.E. Gerasimov in semiconductor layers, using a vibration piezoelectric sensor. Yu.K. Vlachuk gave a report on research on electro-physical properties of the polycrystalline layers of selenious cadmium. N.P. Nikulin gave a report on some of the photoelectric properties of Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> and Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>: the absorption maximum of Sb<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub> is about 900 m<sup>-1</sup>. G.S. Kevrau reported on methods of obtaining selenium and tellurite layers, including sublimation and thermal treatment. It was also found that the sensitivity of the layers increased after storage for 1.5 to 2 months at room temperature. P.M. Podolskikh (speaking also for S.G. Gennrich) spoke on research into the electrical properties of electrophotographic layers of amorphous selenium and powdered zinc oxide. N.F. Smirnov (speaking also for A.G. Tikhonov) discussed the production of selenium layers and some of their properties. Finally the following reports on ferromagnetic photography were delivered: 1) B.I. Kurnovskiy, V.N. Zhdanin, Electrodeposition of the Electro-Hard Alloys with Given Magnetic Characteristics - 2) M.L. Trunov, Ferromagnetization of Thermoelectric Selenite Grains by the Graphic Method; 3) V.N. Trunov, Ferromagnetic Recording of Pasteable Images; 4) V.N. Trunov, I.I. Gitsev, Ye. Buchek, I.I. Naibis, A.K. Klyuchnik, Work experiments in Non-Printout Ferromagnetic Printing. There was also an exhibition showing the work of the Electrographic Institute. The most important conclusion of the conference was that a solid approach had been made to the possibility of wide technical use of the methods of electrography. It was considered that all the methods in this field actually started only in 1955-56 if we consider as much ground as the USA in 10 years. While admitting that it was easier to reproduce results already achieved than to be the first to arrive at them, the conference decided that the Americans took good care that no important information appeared in the literature available.

Card 10/10

PULATOVA, E.Ye., kand.med.nauk; KHEYFETS, Yu.B., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik;  
SAAKYAN, Dzh.G., starshiy laborant

Phagocytosis and change in the glycogen content of blood cells and  
hemopoietic organs in irradiated animals. Vop. radiobiol. AN ARM.  
SSR 2:113-120 '61.  
(MIRA 18:4)

PAREYSHVILI, Ye.A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; PULATOVA, E.Ye., kand.med.nauk; KHEYFETS, Yu.B., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; BATIKYAN, I.G., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SAAKYAN, D.G., starshiy laborant.

Changes in some metabolic processes of the blood cells and hemopoietic organs following whole-body X-ray irradiation. Vop. radiobiol. AN ARM. SSR 2:63-74 '61.

Changes in the blood and hemopoietic organs shortly after castration and following whole-body X-ray irradiation. Ibid.:75-88

(MIRA 18:4)

PAREYSHVILI, Ye.A.; OGANDZHANYAN, E.Ye.; KHEYFETS, Yu.B.

Effect of different doses of synestrol on blood formation  
and viability of irradiated black mice at the line G<sub>57</sub>. Radio-  
biologija 3 no.3:447-452 '63. (M'RA 17:2)

1. Sektor radiobiologii AN ArmSSR, Yerevan, i 1-y  
Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut im. I.M. Sechenova.

KHEYFETS, Yu.B., SHABADASH, A.L.

Comparative study of early glycogen changes in the  
leucocytes after irradiation *in vivo* and *in vitro*. Dokl.  
AN Arm. SSR 37 no.2:103-106 '63. (MTRA 17:2)

1. Predstavлено академиком AN Armyanskoy SSR G.Kh.  
Bunyatyanom.

KHEYFETS, YU. B., PAREYSHVILI, YE. A., PULATOVA, E. YE.

"Changes in the Cells of the Blood and Hematogenic Organs During  
the Action of Ionizing Radiation."

report submitted for the First Conference on the problems of Cyto and  
Histochemistry, Moscow, 19-21 Dec 1960.

Division of Radiobiology of the Academy of Sciences Armenian SSR, Yerevan.

44569

S/739/60/001/000/006/015  
E020/E185

27.12.20

AUTHOR: Kheyfets, Yu.B., Junior Scientist

TITLE: Changes in the glycogen of leucocytes under the influence of ionizing radiation (histochemical investigation)

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Sektor radiobiologii. Voprosy radiobiologii. v.1, 1960, 87-91

TEXT: Thirty mice were subjected to a dose of 800 r of X-irradiation, and smears of blood made from them at intervals up to 72 hours thereafter were stained for glycogen by the method of Shabadash. A fall in the intensity of staining was noted in the leucocytes after 5 minutes, and after 20 minutes cells were present which contained no glycogen. These changes gradually became more marked until 12 hours after irradiation, when cells containing more than the normal amount of glycogen began to appear against a background of gradually intensifying leukopenia. The rise in glycogen constant was only temporary, and a fall set in after 24 hours which continued until the death of the animal.

Card 1/2

Changes in the glycogen of leucocytes... S/7 9/60/001/000/006/015  
EO2/E185

The present paper was reported at the Scientific Session of the  
Section (April 5 and 6, 1960).

There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sektor radiobiologii AN ArmSSR  
(Radiobiological Section, AS Arm. SSR)

Card 2/2

44578

S/739/60/001/000/015/015  
E020/E185

27.1220

AUTHORS: Vlasenko, S.P., Candidate of Medical Sciences;  
Kheyfets, Yu.B., Junior Scientist; and  
Chil-Akopyan, L.A.

TITLE: The effect of ionizing radiation upon oxygen consumption and certain aspects of carbohydrate metabolism

SOURCE: Akademiya nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Sektor radiobiologii.  
Voprosy radiobiologii. v.1, 1960, 191-196

TEXT: An investigation was made of the effects of insulin and X-irradiation given singly or in combination, upon the oxygen consumption, blood-sugar level and glycogen content of the leucocytes in rats. Exposure to 600 r was followed by a fall in all these quantities, which attained minimum values after 1.5-3 h. A return to normal levels occurred after 24 hours. In animals given a single dose of insulin without irradiation the blood sugar and oxygen consumption fell similarly, but a rise in glycogen content of the leucocytes occurred after 1.5-3 hours and persisted for 24 hours. The combined action of insulin and irradiation did

Card 1/2

The effect of ionizing radiation ... S/739/60/001/000/015/015  
E020/E185

not lead to any notable changes in these findings.  
There are 3 figures.

Card 2/2

VLASENKO, S.P., kand.med.nauk; KHEYFETS, Yu.B., mladshiy nauchnyy  
sotrudnik; CHIL-AKOPYAN, L.A.

Effect of ionizing radiation on the consumption of oxygen and  
on some aspects of carbohydrate metabolism. Vop. radiobiol.  
[AN Arm. SSR] 1:191-197 '60.

(MIRA 15:3)

(RADIATION—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

(CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

(OXYGEN IN THE BODY)

L 1121.R-63

FMT(1)/FMT(m)/PDS--AFETC/AMD/ASD--AR/K

S/0205/63/003/003/0447/0452

57

ACCESSION NR: AP3001072

56

AUTHOR: Pareyshvili, Ye. A.; Ogandzhanyan, E. Ye.; Kheyfets, Iur. B.

TITLE: Effect of various doses of synestrol on hematosis and survival of irradiated  
black mice of strain C sub 57

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 447-452

TOPIC TAGS: synestrol, hematosis, sex hormones, survival

ABSTRACT: The effects of estrogen (synestrol) were investigated as part of a larger study to determine the nature of blood system radiation injuries with administration of sex hormones. Experiments were conducted on sexually mature male and female mice. They were irradiated with a single total dose of 600 r by a RUM-3 and were divided into five groups for different synestrol dosages. Criteria indices were: 1) survival to the 28th day after irradiation, 2) weight change, 3) number of leucocytes and erythrocytes and percentage of hemoglobin. Results show that a single dose of 0.1 cc of a 2% oil solution of synestrol 7 days before irradiation has a beneficial effect on acute radiation sickness and increases survivability from 1.9 to 27.3%, but multiple doses do not have any positive effects. As for the peripheral blood, a preliminary single dose of synestrol does not prevent sharp

Card 1/2

L 11218-63  
ACCESSION NR: AP3001072

hematosis inhibition the first few days of radiation sickness. It does result in earlier regeneration of blood elements and restorative processes in the organism which are more intensive than in the control group. Multiple doses aggravate the inhibiting action of ionizing radiation in hematosis and retard the onset of the restorative processes. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Sektor radiobiologii AN ArSSR, Yerevan; 1-y Moskovskiy meditsinskiy institut im. I. M. Sechenova (Department of Radiobiology, AN ArSSR; First Moscow Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 05Jun62

DATE ACQD: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF Sov: 012

OTHER: 006

ch/WVN  
Card 2/2

SHABADASH, A.L. (Moskva, G-151, prospekt Kutuzova, 24, kv. 114); KHEYFETS,  
Yu.B.

Cytochemistry of the blood glycogen in mammals after a single  
total-body X-ray irradiation. Arkh. anat., hist. i embr. 43  
no.12:29-35 D'62 (MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR. Adres Kheyfetsa:  
Moskva, Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR.

KHEYFETS, Yu.B., miadshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; SHABADASH, A.L., prof.

Characteristics and differences of glycogen loss by leucocytes  
after X-ray irradiation of the blood in vitro and in the body.  
Vop. radiobiol. [AN Arm. SSR] 3/4:235-240 '63.

(MIRA 17:6)

GOL'DMAN, A.I.; KHEYFETS, Yu.Ch.; GREBENKIN, V.S.; OLENICH, V.A.

Casting internal sleeves for diesel cylinders. Lit.proizv.  
no.7:5-6 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:2)  
(Diesel engines—Cylinders)

KIKEY FETS Z. I.

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES

Separation of the sulfonic acids of phenanthrene.  
 Z. L. Khelletz, Trudy Leningrad. Khim.-Tekh. Inst., 1938, No. 8, 235-8; Khim. Referat. Zhur., 1, No. 11-12, 137 (1938).—Attempts to sep. the 2- and 3-sulfonic acids of phenanthrene according to the method of L. S. Isolle (C. A. 28, 1004) were unsuccessful. The isomeric acids could not be sepd. After the alk. fusion the Ba salt of the sulfonic acid gave a HO deriv., m. 108-9° [pure 2-phenanthrol m. 109°]. Repeated cryst. of the product from ligroin and from petr. ether, sepn. of phenanthrol with ligroin from solns. in benzene and  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , transformation through the K salt and chlorokide (by means of  $\text{PCl}_5$ ) and other methods gave neg. results. From a partial pptn. by means of  $\text{BaCl}_2$  from the soln. of Na salts of the sulfonic acids a ppt. of the Ba salt of the sulfo-2-acid was obtained. 2-Phenanthrol obtained from it and recrystd. from ligroin m. 107°. The ppt. obtained from the filtrate and from wash waters was not the pure salt. It was transformed into the K salt and was again pptd. with  $\text{BaCl}_2$ . The phenanthrol obtained from the K salt of the 3-acid prep'd. by the method of Isolle m. 98-100°, after recryst. m. 110-4° (the pure 3-phenanthrol m. 121°). The 3-acid was obtained separately from the initial soln. after the 2nd pptn. with  $\text{BaCl}_2$  without any adm. of the wash water. Ita was pptd. from the initial soln. with  $\text{HgSO}_4$  and was neutralized by means of  $\text{KOH}$ . The K salt of the 3-acid was salted out from a hot soln. of  $\text{KCl}$  and was recrystd. from ligroin m. 118-119°.

W. R. Henn

APPENDIX METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
147302	147303	147304	147305	147306	147307	147308	147309	147310	147311	147312	147313

Azo derivatives of the phenanthrene series. Yu. S. Zel'kind and Z. I. Khlebets (Leningrad Chem. Tech. Inst.). *J. Russ. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)*, 15, 303-74 (1946) (English summary).—Eight azo dyes based on phenanthrene were prepd. and their spectra are presented. The 3-phenanthryl nucleus causes but slight deepening of color as compared with C.I. 1, while the 2-phenanthryl radical causes substantial color deepening. Phenanthrene (100 g.) was treated at 143° over 20 min. with 54 g. concd.  $H_2SO_4$ , after which the mixt. was heated for 20 min. longer; after pouring into 1 L. 20% NaCl and neutralization with NaOH the mixt. was allowed to stand for 24 hrs., when the ppt. was filtered off, recrystd. from 1.5 L. water, dissolved in 2 L.  $H_2O$ , and, after addn. of a little HCl, was treated with a soln. of 18 g. BaCl<sub>2</sub>. The pptd. Ba salt was thoroughly washed with hot water and the residue collected as Ba 2-phenanthrenesulfonate (15.5%). The filtrates on evapn. and treatment with 5 g. BaCl<sub>2</sub> gave 10-11 g. more of the above Ba salt contaminated with some of the 3-isomer; repetition of the procedure yields an unspecified amt. of the pure 2-isomer. All filtrates were treated with  $H_2SO_4$ , neutralized, after filtration, with KOH and treated with KCl while hot to yield 32 g. of the K 3-phenanthrene-sulfonate; addnl. amts. of this acid were obtained as the Ba salt from the filtrate by addn. of BaCl<sub>2</sub>; the total yield of the 3-isomer was 31.0%. Fusion with an equal mixt. of KOH-NaOH at 250-300° gave 87% 2-phenanthrol (from the 3-sulfonic acid, as K salt), m.p. 120-1.

Pfusion of Ba 2-phenanthryl-sulfonate with 3 parts of KOH at 310° gave 81.5% 2-phenanthrol, m. 108° (from ligroin). Coupling of these phenols with the appropriate diazonium soln. in the presence of NaOH gave the following dyes: 4-phenyliso-2-phenanthrol, m. 145° (from EtOH), deep red (81%); 1-phenyliso-2-phenanthrol, m. 178-81° (from EtOH), deep red (no yield given); 4-(2-naphthylazo)-3-phenanthrol, red crystals (no m.p. given) (95.4%); 4-(1-naphthylazo)-3-phenanthrol, m. 180-7° (from EtOH), red crystals (88.1%); 1-(2-naphthylazo)-2-phenanthrol, m. 229° (90.8%); 1-(1-naphthylazo)-2-phenanthrol, gives a yellow color in dil. acids, no m.p. given (91.0%); 3-Phenanthrol (2 g.), 10 cc. 25% NH<sub>4</sub>OH, and 4 g. (NH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> heated in a sealed tube for 28 hrs. at 210° gave 75.4% 2-phenanthrylsulfidine, m. 88°; HCl salt, no m.p. given. Diazotization of this in HCl and treatment with 2-naphthol in NaOH soln. gave 1-(2-phenanthrylazo)-2-naphthol, red, no m.p. at 300°, coupling with 3-phenanthrol as above gave 4-(2-phenanthrylazo)-3-phenanthrol, red powder, does not m. 300° (from pyridine).

10

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722010012-6"

KHEYFETS, Z.I.

Precipitation chromatography with ion exchangers. I.  
Chromatograms of cations of the IVth analytical group.  
V. B. Alekseykif and Z. I. Khefets. *Vestn. Leningrad.  
Tekhn. Inst.* 1953, No. 27, 51-41. *Referat. Zhur., Khim.  
1953, No. 3807.* The micromethod for qual. chromatographic  
determination of ions is based on their interaction with ion-  
exchanging absorbers and thereby forming insol. complex  
compds. A tube 3-4 mm. diam. and 20-30 mm. long is  
filled with an anionite (minated to 0.1-0.05-mm. particles).  
Prior to its use the anionite in its chloride form was covered  
with H<sub>2</sub>O for 24 hr., washed with hot H<sub>2</sub>O until the pH of  
the effluent was approx. 2.5, then with a 3-5% NaHCO<sub>3</sub> or  
Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> soln., then washed with H<sub>2</sub>O to pH approx. 7.4-8,  
and then through the soln. were passed 0.2N HCl, 0.25N  
K<sub>2</sub>CrO<sub>4</sub>, or H<sub>2</sub>S. Thus, were prepnd. absorbers for Fe<sup>++</sup>,  
(CN)<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>, PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup>, AsO<sub>3</sub><sup>3-</sup>, and SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>; 0.03-0.2 ml.  
soln. was passed through this column over a period of 10  
min. with a semisilicobutet. Chromatograms of individual  
ions of the IV analytical group as well as of mixts. of nitrates  
of 2, 3, or 8 of the following ions: Pb<sup>++</sup>, Hg<sup>++</sup>, Hg<sup>+</sup>, Ag<sup>+</sup>,  
Bi<sup>+++</sup>, and Cu<sup>++</sup> in concns. of 0.25-4.0 mg./ml. showed  
clear zones of color characteristic for each ion. The zones  
were arranged from top downward in increasing order of  
their activity product in std. salt solns. The color of the  
zones changed with time. On CrO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> absorber the chromatograms  
remained clear and unchanged for a long time.  
On S<sup>2-</sup> absorber the chromatograms were fairly stable.  
This method enabled one to detect 25 γ of cations in 0.03  
ml. soln.

KHEFETS, Z.  
Khefets, Z. L. USSR.

\*Microdetection of bismuth ions with 8-quinolinolone  
(oxine) and potassium iodide. S. M. Efros, Z. I. Khefets,  
and N. Z. Golynko. Trudy Leningrad. Tekhnich. Inst. im.  
Lensovetza No. 27, 119-20 (1953); Referat. Zhur., Khim.  
1954, No. 20310.—The detection of  $\text{Bi}^{+++}$  by oxine and KI  
is interfered with by  $\text{Fe}^{+++}$  and  $\text{Cu}^{++}$  and other oxidizing  
agents which liberate I from KI. To remove this inter-  
ference, oxidizing agents are reduced with  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  or  
 $\text{SnCl}_2$ . Five procedures are described for detecting  $\text{Bi}^{+++}$ ,  
including a drop method and a titration method.  
M. Hesch

KHEYFETS, Z.I.

✓ Use of base exchangers in determination of sulfur in pyrite. V. B. Alekseevskii and Z. I. Khefets. *Treudy Leninsk. ad. Pechnol. Inst. im. Lensovetza* 1953, No. 27, 121-5; *Referat. Zhur. Khim.* 1954, No. 23901.—Pyrite (0.1-0.16 g.) is dissolved in a mixt. of  $HNO_3$  and HCl, the soln. is evapd. to dryness, dissolved in water in 1 ml. concd. HCl, and to it 60 ml. of  $H_2O$  is added. The soln. is filtered, washed with hot  $H_2O$  until free of  $Cl^-$ , and the filtrate passed through a column charged with base-exchange resin SBS, at a rate of 3-4 ml. a min. Through the column is passed 100-110 ml. of hot  $H_2O$  to a neg. acid reaction with methyl orange. The total vol. of the soln. is now approx. 230 ml. and to it 3-4 ml. of 10% HCl is added. The soln. is heated to 100° and to it is added 0.5N  $BaCl_2$  (a 20% excess is used). It is kept for 20-35 min. at this temp., and then cooled for 45 min. The ppt. is filtered off, washed with 1%  $NH_4NO_3$ , ignited, and weighed. The results of this analysis are 0.4-0.7% higher than the results obtained by reducing  $Fe^{+++}$  with powd. Al. M. Horsch

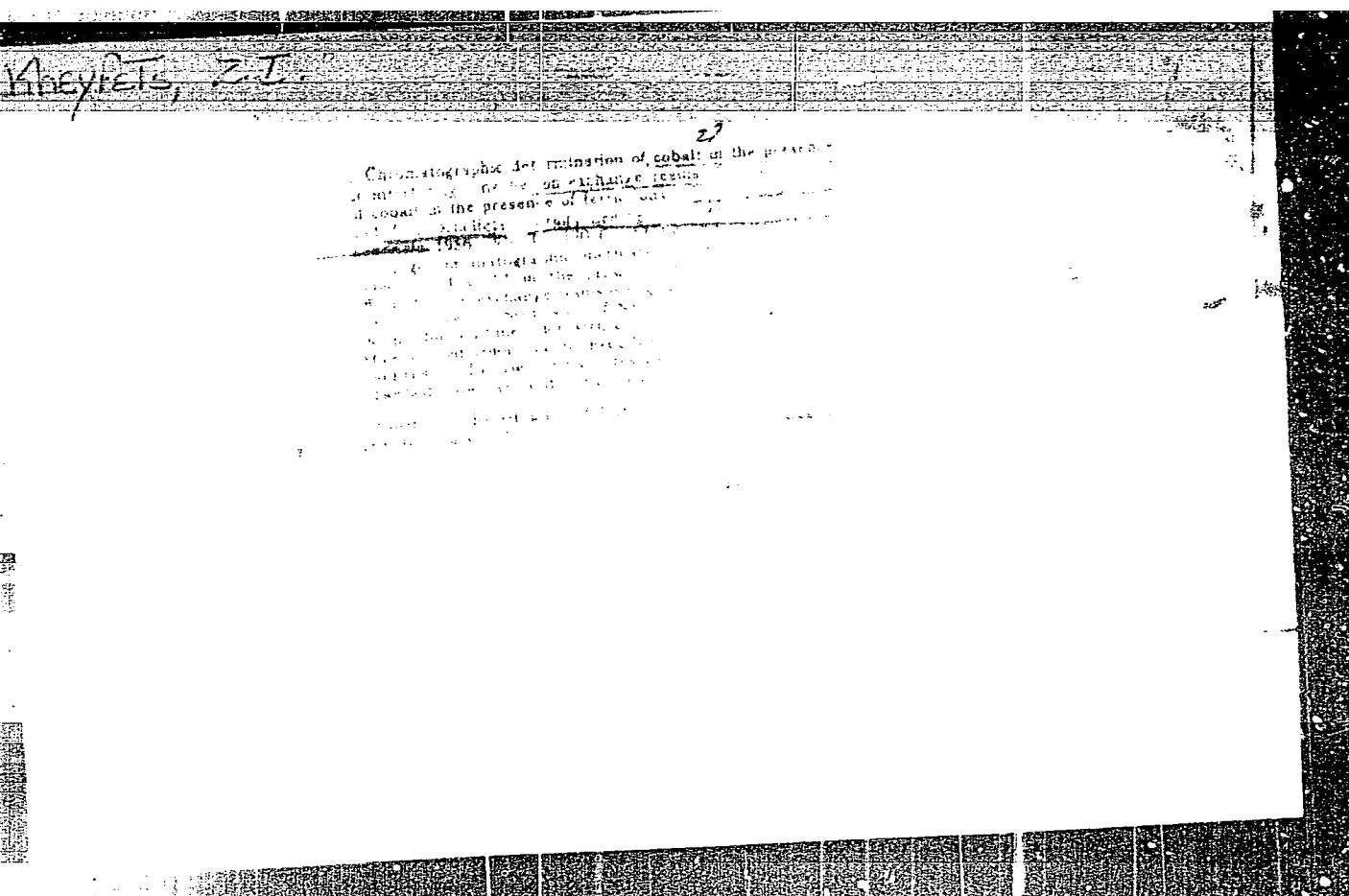
*L. I.*  
Precipitation chromatography with the use of VOP 25  
changes. II. V. B. Akhavysk and I. Kudela  
*known fact in: Leningrad 35, 1957*

The solution of the sample is applied to a column of  
silica gel and eluted with a mixture of benzene and  
ethanol in a ratio of 1:1. The column is washed with  
benzene by means of a NaOH solution. The benzene  
solution is eluted with water. The benzene solution  
is then washed with water. The benzene solution  
is then treated with a solution of CuSO<sub>4</sub>. After  
removal of the blue tone, the appearance of a yellow  
color indicates the presence of Cu<sup>2+</sup>. The solution  
is then treated with NH<sub>3</sub> which gives a white  
precipitate. The presence of Cu<sup>2+</sup> can also be  
detected in the usual way.

**HIN:** the Cu<sup>2+</sup> is as a yellow color.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722010012-6



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722010012-6"

✓ 3598 Determination of boron concentration in ground water by atomic absorption spectrometry  
1. Apparatus  
2. Reagents  
3. Procedure  
4. Calculations  
5. References  
6. Notes  
7. Appendix  
100 ml of borated  $\text{CO}_2$  free water

KHEYFETS, Z.I.; LESKOVSKIY, V.B.

Chromatographic determination of cobalt in the presence of interfering ions with the aid of ion exchangers. Report No.2: Determination of cobalt in the presence of bismuth. Trudy LTI no.48:179-181 '58. (Cobalt--Analysis) (Bismuth) (Ion exchange)

ALESKOVSKIY, V.B., prof.; BARDIN, V.V.; BOYCHINOVA, Ye.S.;  
BULATOV, M.I.; VASIL'YEV, V.P.; DOHYCHIN, S.L.; DUSHINA,  
A.P.; KALINKIN, I.P.; KEDRINSKIY, I.A.; LIBINA, R.I.;  
PRIK, K.Ye.; SETKINA, O.N.; KHEYFETS, Z.I.; YATSIMIRSKIY  
K.B., prof.; VASKEVICH, D.N., red.

[Physicochemical methods of analysis ; a laboratory manual]  
Fiziko-khimicheskie metody analiza; prakticheskoe rukovod-  
stvo. Moskva, Khimiia, 1964. 451 p. (MIRA 17:12)

DERKENTSEV, F.F., kand.khim.nauk; KHAYFETS-POLISSKAYA, P.B.

Using reeds in the woodpulp and paper industry. Bum. prom. 33  
no.5:14-15 My '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1.Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyuloznay i  
bumazhnay promyshlennosti.  
(Reed (Botany)) (Paper industry) (Woodpulp industry)

DERBENTSEV, F.P.; KHNYAT'S-POLISSKAYA, P.B.

Use of reed in the woodpulp and paper industry. Bum.prom. 33  
no.11:9-12 N '58. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyuloznoy i  
bumazhnoy promyshlennosti.  
(Reed (Botany)) (Woodpulp)

DERBENTSEV, F.P., kand.khim.nauk; KHEYFETS-POLISSKAYA, P.B.

Utilization of reeds in the woodpulp and paper industry. Bum.  
prom. 34 no.2:9-10 F '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsellyuloznay  
i bumazhnay promyshlennosti.  
(Reed (Botany)) (Woodpulp)

TROFIMOV, M.G.; Prinimali uchastiye: TELIS, M.Ya., inzh.; ZHARKIKH, A.A.;  
KHEYFIN, V.Z.; PROVOTOROVA, G.V.

Lining of vacuum and open induction smelting furnaces. Lit.  
proizv. no.8:14-16 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:11)  
(Electric furnaces) (Refractory materials)

KHAYFITS, A.B.; TIMCHENKO, L.A.

Pre- and postoperative application of therapeutic sleep. Khirurgia,  
Moskva no.315-18 Mar 1952. (OLML 22:1)

1. Docent for Khayfits.

Kheyfits, A.B.

BLYUMIN, I.Sh.(Kuybyshev); KHEYFITS, A.B.(Kuybyshev)

Intraosseous synthesis with plexiglass pins in fractures of long  
hollow bones. Vest. khir. 76 no.11:80-83 '55. (MIRA 9:4)

(FRACTURES

hollow bones, synthesis with plexiglass)

(ACRYLIC RESIN

polymethacrylic resin in synthesis of long hollow bone  
fract.)

KHEYFITS, A.B., dotsent., (Stalinabad)

Treatment of rectal prolapse. Vest. khir. 77 no.1:103-106 Ja '56

(RECTUM, dis.  
prolapse, surg.)

(MIRA 9:5)

KHEYFITS, A.B., dotsent (Krasnodar, ul.Krasnaya, d.186, kv.14)

Radical operations in echinococcosis. Nov. khir. arkh. no.4:117-119  
Jl-Ag '60. (HYDATIDS) (SURGERY) (MIRA 15:2)

KHEYFITS, A. L.

PA-24T82

USSR/Metals

Platinum

Meteorological Research

May/Jun 1947

"Investigation of the Purity of Platinum," A. L.  
Kheyfits, S. M. Katchenkov, 12 pp

"Iz Akad. SSSR, Ser. Fiz." Vol. XI, No 3

Very pure platinum is necessary for experiments conducted at the All-Union Research and Investigation Institute of Meteorology at Leningrad, with respect to thermometric, light-temperature, photometric and other researches. Discusses the spectral analysis conducted at the optics laboratory by M. F. Romanoff to determine the purity of platinum. As a result of

2MPC  
this spectral analysis and chemical analysis, it is possible to obtain very pure platinum.

24T82

KHRYFITS, A.L.

CA

7

Examination of gold and silver for purity. A. L. Khryfits and L. N. Cherezova. *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.R., Ser. Fiz.* 12, 402-3 (1948).—Impurities in a high-purity specimen of Au were detd. by spectral analysis of a known, less pure sample, dill. in a known proportion with the high-purity metal. The latter was thus found to be 99.998% pure, with Ag 0.0005, Cu 0.0005, Fe 0.0002, Ca 0.0002%, Si traces. A similar procedure was used for Ag.  
N. Thom

KHEYFIS, AL.

Spectral determination of small quantities of iridium,  
platinum, and rhodium in palladium. A. I. Kheyfis,  
Invent. ihad. Nauk S.S.R., Ser. Fiz. 14, 608-7(1950).  
Samples contg. Ir, Pt, and Rh in concns. of 0.0005-0.02%  
were excited in an a.c. arc and in a spark generator; the arc  
method had the higher sensitivity. Pd, Ir, and Pt were  
tested as chlorides; Rh could be introduced in standards  
only as Na<sub>2</sub>RhCl<sub>6</sub>. Line pairs are indicated for the spark  
and the arc methods. S. Pakswar

GRIGOR'YEVA-BERENSTEYN, A.G.; KUDYAKOVA, L.I.; KHEYFITS, A.M.

Work in lowering diphtheria morbidity in Petrozavodsk.  
Vest. AMN SSSR 17 no.2:56-62 '62. (ISS. 15:3)

1. Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut  
vaktsin i syvorotok.  
(PETROZAVODSK—DIPHTHERIA—PREVENTION)

S/135/60/000/010/012/015  
A006/A001

AUTHORS: Kheyfits, D. P., Engineer, Barreras, B., Morozov, A. F., Shpan'ko,  
G. F., Technicians

TITLE: A Modernized Burner for Welding Thin Metal in Carbon Dioxide<sup>18</sup>

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1960, No. 10, p. 32

TEXT: A simplified design of a burner for welding in carbon dioxide was developed on the basis of the TsNITMASH burner and introduced at the Moscow "Gidrooborudovaniye" experimental machine-plant. The burner has the following particular features: 1. Non-ferrous metal parts were partially eliminated; 2. The cooling system was improved thus preventing scorching of the interchangeable burner; 3. The burner has a lighter weight, facilitating its operation. The burner nozzle is made of M1 copper and cooled by running water, circulating between the nozzle and a bushing soldered to it. For the in- and outflow of water to the nozzle copper pipes are used. The carbon dioxide gas enters the welding area through 4 apertures in the ΔШ5 (DSh5) holder tip. The nozzle is fixed by a disk and a nut, insulated with asbestos cement gaskets. An exchangeable tip from the ΔШ-5(DSh-5) holder is used in the burner. The carbon

Card 1/2

S/135/60/000/010/012/015  
A006/A001

A Modernized Burner for Welding Thin Metal in Carbon Dioxide

dioxide gas is supplied to the burner from a cylinder through a hose mounted in the handle and passes through the heater, reductor and a drying device. The tip must be inserted into the nozzle to 10 - 15 mm depth. The throat depth of the electrode from the burner must not exceed 40 mm at an arc ignition of 160 - 180 amps current. During welding the electrode throat is 20 - 25 mm. The burner can be easily assembled and dismounted. Tests made with the burner yielded satisfactory results when welding butt and overlap joints of 4 mm thick "3" grade steel, at 180 amps current and 2 mm diameter Ca-10FC (Sv-10GS) wire. There is 1 figure.

Card 2/2

~~KHETF/Ts. 16/4~~

Welding of bridge construction spans for the Krasnoyarsk Hydroelectric Power Station. Avtom. svar. 16 no.4:63-64 Ap '63. (MIRA 16<sup>4</sup>)

1. Tsentral'noye konstruktorskoye byuro Ministerstva energetiki i elektrifikatsii SSSR.  
(Krasnoyarsk—Hydroelectric power stations)(Bridges—Welding)

VANEVSKIY, V.L.; PANASHCHENKO, A.D.; YERSHOVA, T.G.; FEL'DMAN, I.Kh.;  
KHEYFITS, G.M.

Chemical and pharmacological study of hemithiamine, a new  
hypnotic preparation. Farm. i toks. 25 no.6:657-662 N-D '62.

(MIRA 17:8)

1. Kafedra torakal'noy khirurgii i anesteziologii (zav. - prof.  
S.A. Gadzhiev) Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo ordena Lenina  
instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M. Kirova i  
kafedra khimii i tekhnologii lekarstvennykh preparatov (zav. -  
prof. I.Kh. Fel'dman) Leningradskogo khimiko-farmatsevticheskogo  
instituta.

CA

KHEY FITS, L.A.

2

Pressure dependence of the rate of dehydrogenation of methylcyclohexane. A. A. Tolstopiatova, L. A. Khel'dis, and V. V. Patriker (Moscow State Univ.), *Vestnik Moskov. Univ.*, 6, No. 2, Ser. Fiz.-Mat., i Estestv. Nauk No. 1, 47-50 (1951).—On a 28% Pt catalyst, the rate of evolution of H<sub>2</sub> from methylcyclohexane passed at 0.08 ml./min. does not vary with the pressure between 27 mm. Hg and 1 atm. With 0.05 g. catalyst, the rates were, at 260° and 310°, resp., 9.5 and 13.0 cc. (S.T.P.) H<sub>2</sub>/3 min. This independence of the pressure indicates probably complete surface coverage. The activation energy, between 260 and 373°, was determined (on 0.6 g. catalyst) to be 18.3 kcal./mole.

N. Thoa

KHEYFITS, L.A.

BELOV, V.N.; KHEYFITS, L.A.; PETROVA, G.S.

Acetylation of certain aromatic compounds with two tert-butyl groups in the benzene nucleus. Trudy VNIISNDV no.2:9-14 '54.  
(MLRA 10:7)

(Butyl group) (Aromatic compounds) (Acetylation)

*AHE-173 KA*  
BOGDANOV, K.A.; KHEYFITS, L.A.

Formation of disalicylaldehyde in the synthesis of coumarin.  
Trudy VNIISNDV no.2:64-66 '54. (MLRA 10:7)  
(Salicylaldehyde) (Coumarin)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722010012-6

KHEYFITS, L.A.  
OSIPOVA, T.F.; KHEYFITS, L.A.; VISHNEVSKAYA, A.A.; MOLDOVANSKAYA, G.I.

Increasing the stability of fragrant substances. Report No.1.  
Trudy VNIISNDV no.2:95-102 '54. (MIRA 10:7)  
(Odorous substances)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722010012-6"

KHEYFITS, L. A.

KHEYFITS, L. A. : "Obtaining essential oils from the terpene phenols." Moscow, 1955. Min Food Products Industry USSR. All-Union Sci Res Inst of Synthetic and Natural Essential Oils. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 47, 19 November 1955. Moscow.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722010012-6

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722010012-6"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000722010012-6**

1974-1975  
CENSUS OF TRADES  
IN THE  
INDUSTRIES OF CANADA

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

**CIA-RDP86-00513R000722010012-6"**

KHEYFITS, L.A.

KHEYFITS, L.A., kandidat khimicheskikh nauk; SIMANOVSKAYA, E.A.; BELOV, V.N.  
professor; IVANOV, P.V.; SHAPIRO, Ye.S., inzhener; BHAYNES, M.Ya.,  
inzhener.

Industrial method for obtaining "santalidol." Masl.-zhir.prom.  
23 no.6:35-38 '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh  
1 natural'nykh dusnistykh veshchestv (for Eheyfits, Sianovskaya  
and Belov). 2. Fabrika "Novaya zarya" (for Ivanov). 3. Moskovskiy  
sinteticheskiy zavod (for Shapiro and Braynes).  
(Essences and essential oils) (Phenols)



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722010012-6

B ELOU, V. H., R H - T : T T - ; 1

resonance, b.p. 137-8°,  $\delta_1$  0.0747,  $\delta_2$  1.4955<sup>1</sup>,  $\delta_3$  1.5242  
in 201.2 50°. Similar to that of 2,4-dimethyl-2-pentene  
over 4,5-dimethylhexane in 132.4°,  $\delta_1$  0.0747,  $\delta_2$  1.4955<sup>1</sup>,  $\delta_3$  1.5242  
in 201.2 50°. Similar to that of 2,4-dimethyl-2-pentene  
over 4,5-dimethylhexane in 132.4°,  $\delta_1$  0.0747,  $\delta_2$  1.4955<sup>1</sup>,  $\delta_3$  1.5242  
in 201.2 50°.

2/A

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722010012-6"

RHEV/HS/CD  
Distr: 4E2c(1)/4E4  
Transformation of terpenylcyclohexanones into formyl-  
terpenylcyclohexanones, terpenyl-caprolactones, and 2-  
benzyl-coprostanone.

Reaction of menthyl-cyclohexanone with HgCl<sub>2</sub> in benzene gave a max. of 19% starting material and 80% menthyl-crotonation, the latter being isolated by leaching with Et<sub>2</sub>O or by heating with Grignard reagent EtMgBr/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The pure lactone, m.p. 131°, was obtained from the residue after removal of the Grignard reagent. The same reaction with HgCl<sub>2</sub> in benzene gave 43.8% menthyl-crotonation. Similarly, bornyl-cyclohexanone gave an 80% yield of 1,2-dimethyl-2-phenyl-1,3-butadiene which with EtMgBr/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> gave 41.8% bornyl-crotonation, m.p. 120-2°, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.5183, d<sub>4</sub> 1.0144. Beckmann rearrangement using PCl<sub>5</sub> in C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub> gave a 45.4% yield of 2,3-

*John S. Reed, Ph.D.  
...Sister - National Institutes of Health*

KHEYFITS, L.A.; SIMANOVSKAYA, E.A.; BILOV, V.N.

Some new aromatic substances from terpenophenols. Khim. nauka i  
prom. 3 no.2:284 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i  
natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.  
(Terpenes) (Phenols)

5 (2)

AUTHORS: Balandin, A. A., Turova-Polyak, M. B., SOV/62-59-8-33/42  
Levi, G. I., Kheyfits, L. A.

TITLE: On the Formation of Elementary Phosphorus Under the Effect of Hydrogen and Vapors of Organic Substances on a Phosphoric Acid Catalyst on Activated Coal

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1959, Nr 8, p 1499 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this short communication the authors report on the conditions and causes of elementary phosphorus forming during work with the above mentioned phosphoric acid catalyst. When hydrogen and vapors of organic substances pass over the catalyst the formation begins at 400° and, in the case of nitrogen, at 600°. Oxygen traces in the vapors prevent phosphorus formation. It is supposed that the phosphorus reduction is effected by the especially active surface atoms of the activated coal and the hydrogen atoms. There is 1 Soviet reference.

Card 1/2

On the Formation of Elementary Phosphorus Under the SQV/62-59-8-33/42  
Effect of Hydrogen and Vapors of Organic Substances on a Phosphoric Acid  
Catalyst on Activated Coal

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M. V. Lomonosova  
(Moscow State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov). Institut  
organicheskoy khimii im. N. D. Zelinskogo Akademii nauk SSSR  
(Institute of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskij, Academy  
of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 19, 1959

Card 2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722010012-6

KHEYIFITS, L.A., kand.khimicheskikh nauk; KOLOGRIVOVA, N.Ye.; GERASIMOVICH,  
T.S.

Synthesis of menthol. Zhur. VKHO 5:376-386 '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Menthol)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000722010012-6"

S/079/60/030/04/73/080  
B001/B003

AUTHORS: Kheyfits, L. A., Moldovanskaya, G. I., Belov, V. N.

TITLE: Aromatic Substances From Alkyl Phenols. I. Synthesis of  
Aromatic Substances From Dimethylphenyl-p-cresol

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 4, pp. 1367-1373

TEXT: Alkyl phenols (Ref. 1) and terpene phenols (Refs. 2-9) are intermediates for the synthesis of aromatic substances. For this purpose the authors used a new product available, 2-(*p*-oxyphenyl)-2-phenyl propane (I) which is commercially produced in large amounts as "dimethylphenyl-p-cresol". With reference to the investigations of Refs. 1-9 the authors subjected compound (I) to similar reactions (Ref. 10). The hydrogenation of (I) in the presence of the skeleton nickelcatalyst resulted in 2-(4'-oxycyclohexyl)-2-cyclohexylpropane (II). Its acetate (III) is a clear liquid of lower viscosity than that of the initial alcohol. This acetate has no characteristic and strong odor in contrast to the acetate of the *p*-tertiary-butylcyclohexanol which has a strong flower-like scent. When alcohol (II) is oxidized with a chromate mixture in acetic acid the

Card 1/2 ✓

Aromatic Substances From Alkyl Phenols.  
I. Synthesis of Aromatic Substances From  
Dimethylphenyl-p-cresol

S/079/60/030/04/73/080  
B001/B003

ketone (IV) is formed in a large yield. As expected, it has a distinct peculiar odor, but somewhat weaker than in the case of the p-tertiary-butylcyclohexanone (Ref. 1). In order to obtain new data concerning the dependence of the odor of the cyclic ketones on their structure, the authors investigated in which way the variation of the size of the ketonic ring becomes manifest. For this purpose the cyclohexanone ring of the ketone (IV) was contracted to the cyclopentanone ring and also expanded to the cycloheptanone ring (Scheme). The authors found that the contraction of the ketonic ring intensifies the odor considerably, whereas the expansion of the ring results in a weakening of the odor. There are 1 figure and 17 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic and Naturally Occurring Aromatic Substances)

SUBMITTED: April 2, 1959

Card 2/2

S/079/60/030/05/66/074  
B005/B126

AUTHORS: Kheyfits, L. A., Moldovanskaya, G. I., Broun, E. V.,  
Belov, V. N.

TITLE: Analyses in the Field of Terpenophenols III. Analyses of  
the Condensation Products of Camphene With Phenol

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1960, Vol. 30, No. 5, pp. 1716-1721

TEXT: The authors examined the composition and structure of the reaction products that are formed by the condensation of camphene with phenol in the presence of a solution of boron trifluoride in glacial acetic acid. After standing for a long time a crystalline substance separates from the fractions of the vacuum distillation of the resin that is formed by this condensation; in pure state it forms bright, colorless needles, which melt at 103°. This product was isolated for the first time by two of the authors together with E. A. Simanovskaya. It was identified as p-isobornyl phenol. The oil from which this product separates, crystallizes again gradually after the separation of the p-isobornyl phenol and after several months forms a crystalline substance with a melting point of 79°. The authors were able to show that

Card 1/3

Analyses in the Field of Terpenophenols.  
III. Analyses of the Condensation Products of  
Camphene With Phenol

S/079/60/050/05/66/074  
B005/B126

this compound is *o*-isobornyl phenol. Since the described separation of both isomeric isobornyl phenols is very difficult, the authors worked out a more suitable and easier method of isolating both compounds in pure state. In aqueous lyes both compounds are insoluble; but in aqueous-alcoholic lyes the para-isomers are more readily soluble than the ortho-isomers, which fact can be used for the separation. In order to prove the structure of the two compounds in detail, the authors took infrared absorption spectra of solutions of both isomeric compounds in carbon tetrachloride and in bromoform (Fig. 1). The analysis of the spectra is given in detail. Fig. 2 shows the ultraviolet absorption spectra of both isobornyl phenols. The assumed structure was also confirmed by measuring the dipole moments of the two compounds and their dibromides. It was established that 70% *o*-isobornyl phenol and 20% *p*-isobornyl phenol are formed by this condensation. The remaining 10% is probably composed partly of isobornyl acetate, which can form on the acetylation of camphene with acetic acid in the presence of  $\text{BF}_3$ . All the reactions carried out are described in detail in the experimental part. N. I. Kursanov is mentioned (Ref. 19). The authors thank A. V. Iogansen for valuable advice concerning the spectroscopic analyses, and Ye. A. Shott-L'vova for the

Card 2/3

Analyses in the Field of Terpenophenols.  
III. Analyses of the Condensation Products of  
Camphene With Phenol

S/079/60/030/05/66/074  
B005/B126

measurement of the dipole moments. There are 2 figures and 24 references,  
9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh  
i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv (All-Union Scientific  
Research Institute for Synthetic and Natural Aromatic Sub-  
stances)

SUBMITTED: April 16, 1959

Card 3/3

BELOV, V.N.; KHEYFITS, L.A.; VIREZUB, S.I.

Oxidation of carbonyl compounds with hydrogen peroxide and  
peracids (Baeyer-Villinger reaction). Reakts.org.soced. 10:7-208  
'61.

(Carbonyl compounds) (Oxidation)

(MIRA 14:10)

KHEYFITS, L.A.; SHULOV, L.M.; BROUN, E.V.; BELOV, V.N.

Terpenophenols. Part 4: Products of the condensation of camphene  
with o-cresol. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 2:672-677 F '61.  
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh  
i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv,  
(Camphene) (Cresol)

KHEYFITS, L.A., MOLDOVANSKAYA, G.I., POPOVA, Yu.I.

Preparation of new odorous substances from condensation products  
of camphene with 2,6-xylene. Zhur.VKHO 7 no.2:234-235 '62.

(MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh  
i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.  
(Odorous substances) (Camphene) (Xylene)

KHEYFITS, L.A.; MOLDOVANSKAYA, G.I.; KOKHMANSKIY, A.V.; BELOV, V.N.

Odorous substances from alkylphenols. Part 3: Synthesis of  
odorous substances from p- and o-tert.-amylphenols. Zhur. ob.  
khim. 32 no.5:1467-1473 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh  
i natural'nykh dušnostykh veshchestv.  
(Odorous substances) (Phenol)

KHEYFITS, L.A.; SHULOV, L.M.; BELOV, V.N.

Terpene phenols. Part 6: Condensation of camphene with p-cresol and further transformations of the condensation product. Zhur.ob. khim. 32 no.5:1474-1476 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.  
(Camphene) (Cresol)

KHEYFITS, L.A.; SHULOV, L.M.; KOKHMANSKIY, A.V.; BELOV, V.N.

Terpene phenols. Part 7: Conversions of condensation products of camphene with o-cresol. Zhur.ob.khim. 32 no.8:2717-2722 Ag '62.  
(MIRA 15:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.  
(Camphene) (Cresol)

KHEYFITS, L. A.; MOLDOVANSKAYA, G. I.; IL'INA, G. P.

Determination of the structure of a terpene residue in a phenyl terpene ether obtained from camphene and phenol. Zhur. ob. khim. 32 no.12:4096-4097 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.

(Terpene) (Camphene) (Phenol)

KHEYFITS, L.A.; GOL'DOVSKIY, A.Ye.

Production of new odorous substances from the condensation products of norbornene with  $\alpha$ -tert-butylphenol. Zhur. VKhO 8 no. 5:599 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.

KHEYFITS, L.A.; MOLDOVANSKAYA, G.I.; SHULOV, I. M.

Thin-layer chromatography of some alkyl phenols and alkyl cyclohexanones. Zhur. anal. khim. 18 no.2:267-274. F '63.

(MIRA 17:10)

l. All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Synthetic and Natural Perfumes, Moscow.

KHELEITS, L.A.; MOLDOVANSKAYA, G.I.; KOKHMANSKIY, A.V.; BELOV, V.N.

Terpenophenols. Part 8: Transformations of the products of condensation of camphene with phenol. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.5: 1676-1683 My '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.  
(Camphene)  
(Phenol condensation products)

KHEYFITS, L.A.; GOL'DOVSKIY, A.Ye.

Terpene phenols. Part 9: Products of the condensation of norbornene  
with phenol. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.6:2048-2051 Je '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i  
natural'nykh veshchestv.

(Phenol condensation products) (Norbornene)

KHEYFITS, L.A.; SHULOV, L.M.; KOKHMANSKIY, A.V.; GAVRILOVA, T.F.; BELOV, V.N.

Terpene phenols. Part 10: Condensation of camphene with o-cresol  
in the presence of aluminum o-cresolate and conversions of the  
condensation product. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.6:2051-2055 Je '63.  
(MIRA 16:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i  
natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.

(Camphene) (Cresol)

KHEYFITS, L.A.; SHULOV, L.M.; BELOV, V.N. [deceased]

Terpene phenols. Part 12: Condensation of camphene and norbornene  
with p-cresol and transformations of condensation products.  
Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.8:2748-2751 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh  
i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.

KHEYFITS, L.A.; VIREZUB, S.I.

Terpene phenols. Part 13: Condensation products of dihydrodicyclopentadiene with phenol. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.8:2751-2755 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.

KOLOGRIVOVA, N.Ye.; KHEYFITS, L.A.; SHCHEDRINA, M.M.; YEPIKHINA, A.A.

Steric course of thymol hydrogenation. Zhur. prikl. khim. 36  
no.12:2740-2745 D'63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh  
i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.

KHEYFITS, L.A.; GOL'DOVSKIY, A.Ye.

Terpene phenols. Part 15: Transformations of products of condensation of norbornene with phenol. Zhur. ob. khim. 33 no.10:  
3399-3403 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh  
i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.

KHEYFITS, L.A.; VIREZUB, S.I.

Terpane phenos. Part 17: Transformations of tricyclodecylphenols. Zhur,  
ob.khim. 34 no.1:119-122 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i  
natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.

GURA, Yu.; KHEYFITS, L.A.

Terpene phenols. Part 18: Condensation of norbornene with thymol and further transformations of the condensation product. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no. 5:1655-1658 My '64.  
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh i natural'nykh dushistykh veshchestv.